

(1644-1911)

104 BC

Chronological

The Ch'ien yr (begun by Shih Huang-ti) was continuously used until 104 BC when Emperor Han Wu Ti promulgated the T'ai-ch'iu Calendar by reverting to the Hsia cheng (i.e. by taking the 3rd month of the Chou yr, or the 2nd lunation after the winter solstice as the 1st month of the civil yr. This lunar yr (or Hsia cheng) was used till the last day of the Ch'ing or Manchu dynasty.

104BC

---

Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus  
brought in a law compelling  
election of future Aediles by an  
assembly of 17 tribes chosen from  
the 35 tribes by lot

served for life

new priests (7 of the College of Pontifices.  
were Co-opted by the College; in that yr;  
however, Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus  
brought in a law requiring  
all priests and augurs to be elected  
at an assembly comprising 17  
of the 35 tribes chosen by lot  
Priests could be well below senatorial  
age when Co-opted or elected. They

105-104BC

ARISTOBULUS succeeded  
Judean HYRCANUS.

Known as PHIL HELLAS, he  
formally called himself  
king, and behaved like  
an evil Oriental Despot

105 BC

ARAUSIO - Rome's worst military disaster

105 BC

In Gaul, the CIMBRI annihilated  
the armies of the CONSUL Cn.  
MAXIMUS MALLIUS and the  
Proconsul Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO  
Fortunately for Rome they then  
invaded Spain and remained  
there for 2 or 3 yrs.



105BC

Marins, assisted by Sulla  
defeats JUGURTHA

C/056C

CELTS

Pseudonius begins extensive journeying through Spain, southern Gaul, Italy, Sicily. Also concerned with other Celts, whom he describes.

soundly beaten with losses estimated in  
the thousands. The Gauls then moved eastward  
to the Alpine passes leading into Italy

105BC - 104BC

### Battle of ARAUSIO

The extension of Roman influence into southern France brought the aggressive Italian republic into conflict with the Gauls across the Alps (The Cisalpine Gauls had been subdued by 222BC) In 106BC QUINTUS SERVILIUS CAEPION's legionaries, raised the Gallic siege of Toulouse. But the following year CAPIO's Roman Army was surrounded at ARAUSIO (Orange) on the Rhone River by a combined force of Combi and Teutones. The Romans were

SERVILIUS CAEPHO, a patrician refused to co-operate with M. Aemilius Lepidus, and insisted on keeping his army separate.

The result was a defeat for Rome worse than the defeat at Cannae; the number of Roman soldiers killed was said to be over eighty thousand.

105 BC, Oct. 6

Battle of ARAUSIO in Further Gaul

A vast mass of migrating German tribes was moving down the east bank of the RHODANUS River (the Rhine) and was opposed by 2 Roman armies which the Senate had ordered to amalgamate under the authority of the Consul of the YEAR - GNAEUS MALLIUS MAXIMUS. But the proconsul QUINTUS

105 BC

~~DURANT~~

Gladiatorial schools existed  
in Rome.

hopelessly ~~positioned~~ positioned.

The worst defeat in the history of the Republic.

CABRIO may have been involved in the great wagon Train robbery also.

He was tried for the loss of his army (above) - convicted & sent into exile. He died in Smyrna in 100 BC



Oct 6, 105 BC

## BATTLE OF AR AUSIO (Rhine Valley)

Eighty thousand (80,000) Roman soldiers died. The three Germanic peoples (CIMBRI, TEUTONES, and TIGURINI/MARCOMANNI/CHERUSCI) (Trying to migrate for 15 yrs) met Romans outside town of AR AUSIO. Complete lack of cooperation between the 2 Roman commanders GNAEUS MALLIUS MAXIMUS & QUINTUS SERVILIUS CAEPID, the Roman forces were separated from each other and

105 BC

---

the forces of the pro-consul CAEPID  
and the Consul MALLIUS were  
severely annihilated by the CIMBRI  
with the loss of more than  
100,000 men.

ext. 6,  
105 BC

DURANT

CIMBLI defeat Rmorse near  
AR AUSIO

the capital of an expanding market economy, they surrounded the legions with a rich infrastructure of war making (roads, camps, hospitals, armed and armor, support services, pensions, salaries, medical care, officers) and thus created warfare as an enormous bureaucratic enterprise, its legions designed, if need be, to cope with any challenge far beyond the boundaries of Italy.

## Marius &amp; the Legion

The legion represented the entire culmination of existing Western military process. Drawing on an early Greek battle tradition, coupled with the Macedonian legacy of integration and diversity of force, the pragmatic Romans achieved a marvelous balance between power and grace. With the support of their unmatched and elaborate governmental organization, and

standard gear and brought into formal  
apparatus of the legion; Army nonlegionary  
light & missile troops, when needed,  
were now to be composed exclusively of  
allies. The third-rank triarii also gave up  
their lances and were issued the standard  
short sword and javelin. With the reconstituted  
legion, Roman Commanders slaughtered  
their opponents at will. Caesar massacred  
hundreds of thousands in Gaul with but  
minor losses of his own, subduing  
millions more with a force of less than  
10 legions.

## Morris &amp; the Legion

In line with the growing military sophistication, Morris also, apparently, issued broad edicts concerning training and equipment, seeking to standardize the more widely divergent manpower in the largely professional legions. The old skirmishers (the velites), the Roman poor armed with a ragtag assortment of light armament, were issued

more powerful and more versatile, better able to bring more legions, with all the respective arsenal of the Army, to specific points in the enemy line: a Roman general need not necessarily follow the standard triple (and predictable) sequence of assault throughout the entire legion. Now he could diversify his attacks, directing cohorts to the wings and rear where they could proceed with a phased charge in their own.



## Legion &amp; Maniple

Manius also inaugurated a series of logistical and tactical reforms.

Cohorts (usually formed of about 480 men, three times larger than the maniple) evolved as the fundamental tactical unit of the legion, now to be redefined as 10 cohorts of 4,800 soldiers. The ten (rather than the previous 30) tactical elements of the legions were both

armies was largely to be separated from status or wealth, this divorce ensured a much larger pool of potential soldiers, but marked a disastrous precedent whereby soldiers looked exclusively to a single grandee for pay and retirement benefits.

## Legion &amp; Moris

Morus, an experienced commander  
by passed the property qualification  
for Roman infantry service and, in  
a quest for greater manpower, equipped  
his legions at state expense. He  
also gradually normalized a 16-yr  
rather than an indefinite, tenure  
of service. Now military recruitment  
of Roman citizens as in the Hellenistic

Oct 6.  
105 BC

Several Germanic tribes, headed by the Cimbri and Teutones had migrated from near the Baltic seeking new homes in the south.

5 Roman armies that met them were annihilated, chiefly because their commanders were incompetent. The old aristocracy was putting worse than nonentities into high office - the last disaster (105 BC) was said to have cost the lives of 80,000 Roman soldiers.

105 BC

Sempronius's son gained ascendancy.  
He fought against Antiochus VII  
until his death in 105 BC.  
He was succeeded by his  
son ARISTOBULUS I who  
died a year later.